BC STATS
Service BC
Ministry of Labour and Citizens' Services

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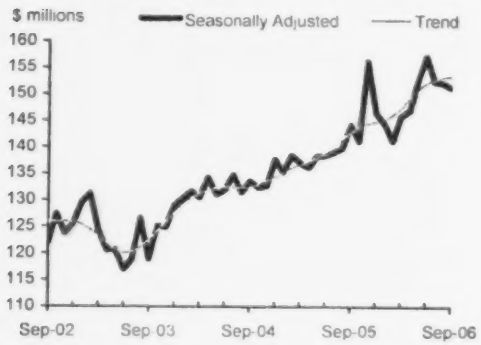
Tourism Sector Monitor ◆ December 2006

Room Revenue

Room revenues in BC slipped slightly in September (-0.6%), while a mixed-bag of positive and negative growth rates were recorded in the different regions of the province. Leading the way in growth was North Coast with a 4.1% jump in room receipts, followed by Cariboo (+2.9%), Vancouver Island/Coast (+1.3%), and Thompson-Okanagan (+0.6%). On the other hand, Mainland-Southwest (-1.3%), Nechako (-1.4%), Kootenay (-2.9%), and Northeast (-3.4%) regions all experienced a drop in room revenues.

Room revenues in September



Most accommodation types saw their business slump in September. Revenues at the largest hotels (251+ rooms) suffered a 1.4% decline in receipts, the third straight monthly drop in revenue. Business at hotels with 76-150 rooms was off (-0.3%), as was the same for motels (-0.7%), vacation rentals (-2.0%), and miscellaneous establishments (-0.3%). Room revenues at hotels with 151-250 rooms (+1.0%), as well as those with 1-75 rooms (+0.5%), were up.

Table 1. Room Revenue
(seasonally adjusted)

Accommodation Type	Sep 06 ($000)	Aug 06 ($000)	% change
Total	151,230	152,120	-0.6
Hotels	110,221	110,586	-0.3
Motels	19,165	19,299	-0.7
Other Accommodations	21,432	21,710	-1.3
Regions (Top 3 performers)			
North Coast	1,859	1,787	+4.1
Cariboo	4,518	4,649	+2.9
Vancouver Island/Coast	26,702	26,359	+1.3

Visitor Entries

Total visitor entries to Canada via BC fell 0.8% in September. This downturn was driven by a decline in the number of overseas visitors (-2.1%). Entries into BC from Asia (-0.7%), Europe (-3.2%), and Oceania (-2.3%) all fell.

Despite a moderate rise (+0.4%) in overnight visits to BC from the US, a drop in the number of same-day visitors (-1.7%) led to an overall decrease in the number of American entries by 0.4%

September experienced an influx of Canadians returning home via BC (+1.9%). Same-day automobile trips to the US increased (+0.6%), while the number of Canadians returning from overseas was up sharply (+5.8%).

Visitor entries fell slightly in September

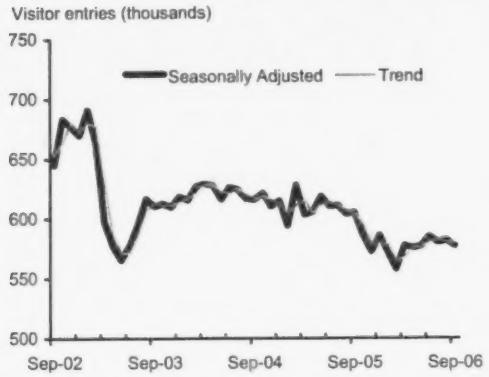


Table 2. Traveller Entries
(seasonally adjusted)

	Sep-06 ('000)	Aug-06 ('000)	% chg from Aug-06
American visitors			
Total	456	458	-0.4
Same-day	175	179	-1.7
Overnight	281	279	0.4
Overseas visitors			
Total	121	124	-2.1
Europe	41	42	-3.2
UK	20	21	-3.5
Asia	60	60	-0.7
Japan	18	18	-2.7
Taiwan	7	7	-3.8
Oceania	13	14	-2.3

(BC STATS & Statistics Canada)

Note: Total Overseas visitors is not equal to the sum of visitors from Europe, Asia and Oceania since it includes other areas

Other Indicators

BC's occupancy rate increased to 65.4% in September (+0.4 percentage points). Room rates in the province, though, fell (-0.6%) to and average price of $123.40.

Passenger traffic at Vancouver airport was flat in September with declines in domestic (-0.7%) and overseas (-1.8%) traffic being countered by an increase in trans-border traffic (+3.0%). Victoria airport, though, saw passenger volume decline (-0.6%).

BC Ferries carried more passengers (+0.1%) and vehicles (+0.4%), and the Coquihalla highway (+0.7%) experienced a higher volume of passenger vehicles in September.

BC's food service establishments saw receipts fall in September (-0.6%), but drinking establishments saw their receipts grow (+1.6%). Overall, total revenues at BC's taverns and restaurants slumped 0.4%.

Table 3. Other Tourism Indicators
(seasonally adjusted)

	Sep-06	Change from Aug-06
Hotel Industry		
Occupancy rate (%)	65.4	0.4 pp.
Average room charge ($)	123.40	-0.6%
(Pannell Kerr Forster)		
Airport Passengers	**(000s)**	**(%)**
Vancouver International Airport		
Total traffic	1,405	0.0
US (trans-border)	356	3.0
Other International	325	-1.8
Canada (domestic)	724	-0.7
(YVR)		
Victoria International Airport		
Total traffic	119	-0.6
(Victoria Airport Authority)		
Transportation	**(000s)**	**(%)**
Coquihalla Highway		
Passenger Vehicles	227	0.7
(Ministry of Transportation & Highways)		
BC Ferries		
Vehicle Volume	717	0.4
Passenger Volume	1,818	0.1
(BC Ferries)		
Exchange Rates	**Cdn $**	
US $	0.896	0.00
UK Pound	0.476	0.00
Japanese Yen	105.020	1.31
Australian $	1.187	0.02
(Statistics Canada)		

Note: pp. percentage points

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A look ahead - October 2006

Early figures suggest that BC's room revenues increased (+2.1%) in October. The advance in business was due to a boost to revenues in all of the regions of the province except for Northeast, which recorded a large decline (-14.1%). Vancouver Island/Coast (+1.4%), Mainland-Southwest (+4.3%), Thompson-Okanagan (+0.6%), Kootenay (+0.6%), Cariboo (+0.7%), North Coast (+0.5%), and Nechako (+6.7%), all posted moderate to large gains in revenues.

Hotels and motels have so far reported strong increases in revenue for October. Hotels with 251+ rooms, the largest contributors to total room revenues, have seen their revenues surge upward 4.8%. Only vacation rentals posted a loss in revenues in October (-5.1%).

Visitor entries to Canada through BC fell in October (-1.5%) with fewer overseas (-1.1%) and American (-1.6%) travellers.

Passenger traffic at both Vancouver (+0.6%) and Victoria (+0.1%) airports were up in October. BC Ferries experienced a further increase in vehicle (+0.8%) and passenger (+0.7%) volumes. Further, more passenger vehicles travelled along the Coquihalla highway (+2.8%).

About preliminary numbers

Companies file their hotel room taxes with varying delays. The initial data retrieved by BC Stats may be revised considerably over the following months. BC Stats reports room revenues with a three-month lag. For example, data for January are not reported until April. However, we also briefly report "preliminary data" with a two-month lag.

How accurate is the preliminary data? Over 17 reports in 2004 and 2005, BC room revenues changed (rose or fell on a month-over-month basis) on average by 1.7% (absolute value). The preliminary numbers – reported in the "look ahead" section – were less by an average of 0.2 percentage points partly because the initial data retrieved may not be complete until later that month. For example, if the preliminary figure is 1.5, the actual number probably is around 1.7. And if the preliminary figure is -0.5, the actual number is about -0.3.

Special Focus: Is the Appreciating Canadian Dollar Hurting Visitor Entries?

In recent years, the Canadian dollar has been up in value over the Japanese Yen and the US dollar, and relatively flat to the UK Pound. The recent strength of Canada's currency, the "loonie", can be mostly credited to the persistently strong Canadian economy and high price of commodities, especially oil and natural gas. The appreciation of the Canadian dollar has taken a toll on the wallets of many international visitors coming to BC; there were fewer visitors from Japan and the US. Although visits from the UK maintained its growth, the overall trend in entries from the UK is relatively flat.

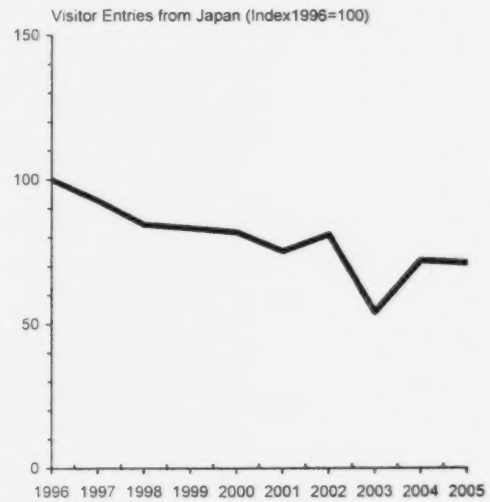
This paper examines the impact of the appreciation of Canadian dollars on visitor entries from three major countries, Japan, the UK, and the US, which account for the largest share of entries from Asia, North America and Europe respectively.

Fewer visitors from Japan coming to BC

Asia is an important and growing tourism market for BC. In November 2006, BC STATS took a close look at the declining visitor entries from Japan. By 2005, one in two overseas visitors to BC came from Asia, while Asian entries only accounted for roughly a third of total overseas entries in 1980.

Until the mid-1990s, Japan was the major source of visitors and the reason for the rapid growth in Asian entries. Travellers from Japan made up about half of all Asian entries. However, entries from Japan now comprise about 30% of all Asian entries. This was a combined result of the bursting of the Japanese economic "bubble" during the Asian financial crisis of 1997-1998 and also many subsequent events - 9/11, the SARS outbreak, the Iraq War, weak economies in Japan and abroad, and ongoing problems in the airline industry. In addition, the soaring value of the Canadian dollar relative to the Japanese Yen has made travel to BC more expensive, contributing to the downward trend in entries from Japan.

Visitor entries from Japan has been on a downward trend since 1996



Data Source: Statistics Canada & BC STATS

BC welcomed more than 243,400 visitors from Japan in 2005. This was 28.8% lower than in 1996, when visits from Japan peaked. The downward trend in visitor entries from Japan to BC started in 1997 (-7.2%), when the Asian "flu" severely hit the Japanese economy. One of the symptoms of the Asian "flu" was the depreciation of the Japanese Yen. Asian countries usually run a trade deficit with Japan because of the enormous size of its economy relative to the rest of Asia. The

Japanese Yen fell in value as mass selling of the currency began in Asia, but Japan owned the world's largest currency reserve at the time, so it was easy for Japan to recover. However, it was hard for the Japanese economy to compete with South Korea's devalued currency, and China's steady gains in the international trading markets.

The Canadian economy, on the other hand, survived through many economic stumbling blocks and a great deal of political turbulence around the world in the last decade, and sustained its steady growth. Between 1997 and 2005, Canadian GDP advanced 30.1% (Chained 1997 dollars)[1]. The growing economy also boosted the volume of trade, international investment and consumption, and which in turn, contributed largely to the increasing value of the Canadian dollar.

The value of the Canadian dollar has been steadily appreciating since 2001. The average annual Canadian dollar to the Japanese Yen exchange rate dropped 20.3% to 0.011 (CDN$/ per Yen¥) between 2000 and 2005, reaching the lowest average annual level since 1993. During that same period, visitor entries from Japan also slumped (-5.4%). This depreciation of the Yen means that travellers from Japan saw the relative price of transportation, accommodation, meals, and other expenses increase, making BC less attractive as a destination.

Exchange rate vs. Entries from Japan

Data Source: Statistics Canada & BC STATS

The appreciation of the Canadian dollar against Japanese Yen surely cannot fully explain the declines in entries from Japan to BC. However, it certainly played a role in the decrease in tourism spending by travellers from Japan. A recent study[2] by the Canadian Tourism Commission (CTC) indicates that a large percentage of Japanese are engaging in typically urban activities while in Canada. Shopping, fine dining, and taking in culture or historical sites are all activities that more than 20% of Japanese travellers report having done while in the country. The study also shows that per person per trip expenditures in 2005 had decreased significantly from 2000 levels. Although this change is not unique to travel to Canada, it is slightly more pronounced given the appreciation of the Canadian dollar relative to the Yen and the subsequent loss in Japanese spending power on those tourism goods and services.

[1] Statistics Canada, Cansim Table 379-0017

[2] Canadian Tourism Commission: 2005 Japanese Travel Consumer Study – An Analysis of Travel Trends and Canada's Competitive Market Position Executive Summary

Americans' wallets became lighter

Visitor entries from the US to BC account for about 80% of the total foreign visits to BC. The exchange rate between the US and Canadian dollar is an, if not the most, important factor for entries from the US. In October 2003 and July 2005, BC STATS evaluated the impact of the US dollar to Canadian dollar exchange rate (CDN$/US$) movements on visitor entries from the US. The conclusion from both studies shows that variations in the value of the US dollar have positive impacts on the number of both same-day and overnight trips by Americans to BC.

During the period from January 2002 to September 2006 when the value of the US dollar dropped 30.0% (from 1.60 to 1.12 CDN$/per US$), the number of same-day US visitors coming to BC slumped 22.9%, and the number of overnight travellers dropped 8.6%.

Exchange rate vs. US entries

Data Source: Statistics Canada

Of course, many crucial factors contributed to this movement. Events like 9/11, the SARS outbreak, and the subsequent Iraq war seem to have left enduring marks on visitor entries from the US. These incidents were great shocks, however, they are not the only reasons for the drop in US travel to BC. Soaring gasoline prices have pushed up the cost of travelling so much that trips from the US by automobile, which compromised more than 60% of the total visitor entries from the US, slumped 27% between 2000 and 2005. As a result of the joint impact of the soaring gasoline prices and the appreciating Canadian dollar, air travel prices have also increased, taking an even greater toll on travelling costs for American visitors. As a result, total visitor entries from the US experienced a significant drop of 17.9% between 2000 and 2005.

Relatively flat exchange rate between the Canadian dollar and the British Pound

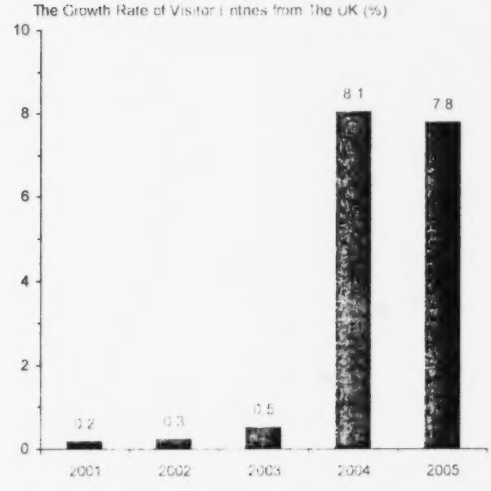
The United Kingdom (UK) has been a very important overseas market for BC's tourism industry. Over 16% of overseas visitors are from the UK. Entries from the UK are the biggest source of visitors from Europe – one in two European visitors coming to BC is British.

The exchange rate between the British Pound and Canadian dollar has been relatively flat compared with the American greenback and the Japanese Yen. However, the Canadian dollar has been appreciating over the British Pound since 2000. The Canadian dollar increased 2.5% in value on average between 2000 and 2005 (CDN$/per Pound £). The average annual Canadian dollar to the British Pound exchange rate dropped 7.5% to 2.21 (CDN$/per Pound £) in 2005, reaching the lowest level since 1997.

The exchange rate between the Canadian dollar and UK Pound has been relatively flat, but still decreasing

Data Source: Statistics Canada

Visitor entries from the UK continued an upward trend since 2000



Data Source: Statistics Canada

The depreciation of the British Pound to the Canadian dollar did not seem to have much of an effect on visitor entries from the UK. Visits from the UK have been consecutively growing since 2000. Nearly 240,000 British visitors entered directly via BC, 7.8% more than in the previous year.

The United Kingdom is in its longest economic expansion since World War II, with levels of growth averaging about 2.8 percent over the past decade. The country still faces uncertainty similar to other industrialized nations of the world, but is the best performing country in Europe. According to the British Chambers of Commerce, British economic performance has been "very satisfactory in recent years – with good growth, low inflation and strong job creation." Entries from the UK via BC certainly benefited from the strong British economy and the resulting increasing spending power of visitors from the UK.

Table 1: Room Revenue by Development Region ($000), Seasonally Adjusted

Period	Vancouver Island/Coast	Mainland Southwest	Thompson Okanagan	Kootenay	Cariboo	North Coast	Nechako	Northeast	BC Total
Annual data									
2001	258,235	854,936	190,350	64,108	42,553	19,342	8,807	35,653	1,473,983
2002	268,454	850,333	205,411	71,712	44,514	19,016	8,843	37,904	1,506,188
2003	272,990	810,455	213,447	72,167	43,064	19,364	8,929	46,266	1,486,681
2004	295,245	863,420	229,551	76,957	46,198	20,104	8,811	51,889	1,592,176
2005	310,117	904,553	250,184	78,922	52,134	20,779	10,152	63,252	1,690,093
Annual growth rates									
2001	5.3	1.0	3.5	0.5	-2.3	-6.2	4.3	20.4	2.2
2002	4.0	-0.5	7.9	11.9	4.6	-1.7	0.4	6.3	2.2
2003	1.7	-4.7	3.9	0.6	-3.3	1.8	1.0	22.1	-1.3
2004	8.2	6.5	7.5	6.6	7.3	3.8	-1.3	12.2	7.1
2005	5.0	4.8	9.0	2.6	12.8	3.4	15.2	21.9	6.1
Monthly data									
Sep-05	25,552	79,003	20,454	6,866	4,272	1,696	816	5,456	144,115
Oct-05	23,821	77,547	20,491	6,785	4,289	1,613	774	5,820	141,139
Nov-05	27,495	86,102	22,916	6,730	4,556	1,790	841	5,731	156,161
Dec-05	27,854	77,061	21,685	6,695	5,009	1,705	848	5,518	146,374
Jan-06	26,898	76,672	21,842	6,955	4,558	1,605	848	5,002	144,381
Feb-06	26,773	74,708	21,463	6,655	4,551	1,783	842	4,395	141,171
Mar-06	26,476	78,462	21,487	6,725	4,666	1,759	798	5,424	145,797
Apr-06	26,445	78,597	21,834	6,800	4,705	1,740	772	6,102	146,994
May-06	26,908	81,850	22,366	7,032	4,742	1,830	813	7,145	152,686
Jun-06	26,685	86,142	22,466	7,140	4,559	1,841	829	7,455	157,117
Jul-06	26,340	82,193	21,964	7,066	4,683	1,805	850	7,434	152,333
Aug-06	26,359	81,050	22,843	7,269	4,518	1,787	836	7,457	152,120
Sep-06	26,702	79,958	22,977	7,056	4,649	1,859	824	7,205	151,230
Month-over-month growth rates									
Sep-05	0.1	4.2	0.8	3.9	4.0	-3.2	3.9	12.3	3.1
Oct-05	-6.8	-1.8	0.2	-1.2	0.4	-4.9	-5.1	6.7	-2.1
Nov-05	15.4	11.0	11.8	-0.8	6.2	10.9	8.6	-1.5	10.6
Dec-05	1.3	-10.5	-5.4	-0.5	9.9	-4.8	0.9	-3.7	-6.3
Jan-06	-3.4	-0.5	0.7	3.9	-9.0	-5.9	0.0	-9.3	-1.4
Feb-06	-0.5	-2.6	-1.7	-4.3	-0.2	11.1	-0.7	-12.1	-2.2
Mar-06	-1.1	5.0	0.1	1.1	2.5	-1.4	-5.3	23.4	3.3
Apr-06	-0.1	0.2	1.6	1.1	0.8	-1.1	-3.2	12.5	0.8
May-06	1.8	4.1	2.4	3.4	0.8	5.2	5.3	17.1	3.9
Jun-06	-0.8	5.2	0.4	1.5	-3.9	0.6	2.0	4.3	2.9
Jul-06	-1.3	-4.6	-2.2	-1.0	2.7	-1.9	2.4	-0.3	-3.0
Aug-06	0.1	-1.4	4.0	2.9	-3.5	-1.0	-1.6	0.3	-0.1
Sep-06	1.3	-1.3	0.6	-2.9	2.9	4.1	-1.4	-3.4	-0.6

September month-over-month percent growth

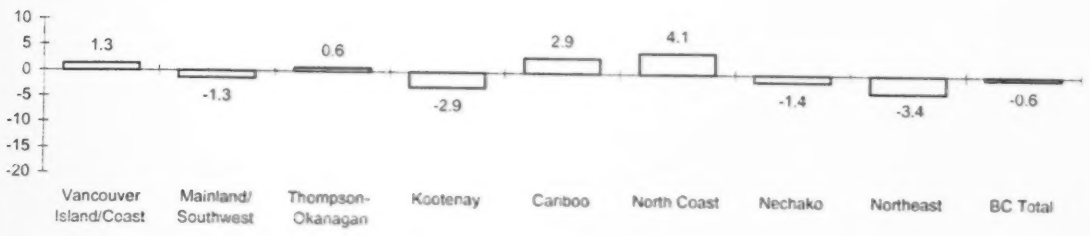


Table 2: Room Revenue by Accommodation Type ($000), Seasonally Adjusted

Period	Hotels (Rooms)				Motels	Vacation Rentals	Miscellaneous incl. Fishing Lodges
	251+	151-250	76-150	1-75			
Annual data							
2001	449,803	197,535	294,441	172,927	176,402	107,193	75,682
2002	465,543	188,385	297,026	174,173	181,785	112,442	86,833
2003	437,892	180,831	297,403	174,262	181,383	119,487	95,423
2004	467,820	198,608	321,679	185,673	195,057	124,438	98,902
2005	483,529	211,406	346,496	203,087	210,872	133,422	101,283
Annual growth rates							
2001	1.7	-1.9	0.5	0.8	0.8	13.0	18.1
2002	3.5	-4.6	0.9	0.7	3.1	4.9	14.7
2003	-5.9	-4.0	0.1	0.1	-0.2	6.3	9.9
2004	6.8	9.8	8.2	6.5	7.5	4.1	3.6
2005	3.4	6.4	7.7	9.4	8.1	7.2	2.4
Monthly data							
Sep-05	41,263	17,799	29,397	17,538	17,616	11,613	8,714
Oct-05	41,082	17,492	29,743	17,055	17,642	11,291	8,400
Nov-05	47,043	19,692	31,654	18,267	18,759	11,500	8,758
Dec-05	41,525	18,334	30,296	17,638	19,200	11,142	7,818
Jan-06	41,652	17,888	30,507	17,446	19,529	10,984	7,949
Feb-06	40,714	17,159	29,816	17,157	19,539	9,149	7,762
Mar-06	40,836	18,399	30,172	17,629	19,331	11,258	8,245
Apr-06	42,177	18,278	30,824	18,526	19,043	11,486	8,317
May-06	43,021	19,586	31,605	18,597	19,272	12,485	8,916
Jun-06	44,107	19,108	31,424	18,524	19,167	12,427	9,601
Jul-06	42,874	18,954	31,410	18,447	18,840	12,460	9,345
Aug-06	41,917	18,878	31,423	18,369	19,299	12,430	9,279
Sep-06	41,337	19,072	31,344	18,469	19,165	12,176	9,255
Month-over-month growth rates							
Sep-05	1.8	2.5	1.4	3.8	3.4	4.4	4.8
Oct-05	-0.4	-1.7	1.2	-2.8	0.1	-2.8	-3.6
Nov-05	14.5	12.6	6.4	7.1	6.3	1.9	4.3
Dec-05	-11.7	-6.9	-4.3	-3.4	2.3	-3.1	-10.7
Jan-06	0.3	-2.4	0.7	-1.1	1.7	-1.4	1.7
Feb-06	-2.3	-4.1	-2.3	-1.7	0.0	-16.7	-2.4
Mar-06	0.3	7.2	1.2	2.7	-1.1	23.0	6.2
Apr-06	3.3	-0.7	2.2	5.1	-1.5	2.0	0.9
May-06	2.0	7.2	2.5	0.4	1.2	8.7	7.2
Jun-06	2.5	-2.4	-0.6	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	7.7
Jul-06	-2.8	-0.8	0.0	-0.4	-1.7	0.3	-2.7
Aug-06	-2.2	-0.4	0.0	-0.4	2.4	-0.2	-0.7
Sep-06	-1.4	1.0	-0.3	0.5	-0.7	-2.0	-0.3

September month-over-month percent growth

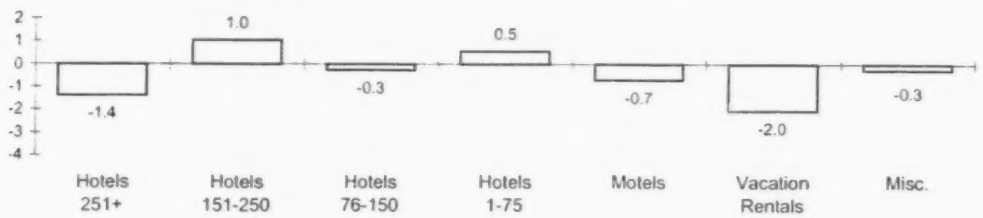


Table 3: Unadjusted Room Revenue by Regional District

Development Region/ Regional District	Revenue ($000)		Revenue % change from		Properties (#)	Properties # chg from	Rooms (#)	Rooms # chg from
	Sep-06	YTD 06	Sep-05	YTD 05	Sep-06	Sep-05	Sep-06	Sep-05
Vancouver Island/Coast								
17 Capital								
Total - All accommodation types	**21,507**	**150,677**	**6.1**	**3.0**	**180**	**-13**	**8,527**	**-46**
Total - Hotels	17,126	121,768	1.5	1.3	65	-5	5,712	62
76+ Rooms	13,011	92,446	0.6	1.0	27	1	4,120	183
1-75 Rooms	4,115	29,322	4.8	2.3	38	-6	1,592	-121
Motels	2,120	13,416	54.5	9.0	27	-1	1,122	-14
Vacation Rentals	538	4,934	16.6	10.6	23	-6	214	-103
19 Cowichan Valley								
Total - All accommodation types	**1,027**	**7,244**	**10.1**	**-4.4**	**34**	**-4**	**641**	**-35**
Motels	237	1,579	28.3	-15.8	15	-2	302	-29
21 Nanaimo								
Total - All accommodation types	**4,692**	**35,580**	**11.6**	**4.1**	**76**	**2**	**2,651**	**75**
Total - Hotels	2,301	17,553	6.4	4.0	20	1	1,212	16
Motels	977	6,823	9.2	-1.1	26	0	664	13
Vacation Rentals	1,175	9,504	20.6	9.1	20	1	607	31
23 Alberni-Clayoquot								
Total - All accommodation types	**4,539**	**36,809**	**-8.8**	**3.1**	**72**	**0**	**1,595**	**45**
Motels	526	3,806	-1.0	3.4	23	2	452	32
Vacation Rentals	1,722	14,072	-5.1	4.0	16	-1	347	-7
25 Comox-Strathcona								
Total - All accommodation types	**4,169**	**29,406**	**10.6**	**11.4**	**89**	**-3**	**2,085**	**-163**
Motels	971	6,521	11.7	7.9	24	-1	679	-18
Vacation Rentals	512	3,602	32.4	12.7	21	-3	257	-22
27 Powell River								
Total - All accommodation types	**763**	**3,736**	**17.8**	**10.0**	**21**	**-1**	**432**	**8**
43 Mount Waddington								
Total - All accommodation types	**1,083**	**5,563**	**8.4**	**9.9**	**28**	**1**	**766**	**172**
45 Central Coast								
Total - All accommodation types	**362**	**1,718**	**-21**	**-6**	**14**	**1**	**188**	**15**
Mainland/Southwest								
09 Fraser Valley								
Total - All accommodation types	**5,101**	**34,840**	**10.3**	**7.9**	**70**	**-4**	**2,425**	**-95**
Total - Hotels	3,695	24,458	9.2	5.7	18	0	1,362	13
Motels	1,010	7,380	15.2	7.7	35	-4	872	-103
15 Greater Vancouver								
Total - All accommodation types	**78,401**	**604,483**	**0.6**	**9.7**	**239**	**-11**	**26,158**	**-533**
Total - Hotels	74,695	568,271	1.3	10.4	163	-2	23,175	-426
251+ Rooms	38,276	298,594	-2.1	9.0	23	-2	9,252	-658
151-250 Rooms	15,307	109,769	11.5	11.5	27	1	5,174	222
76-150 Rooms	14,933	116,135	-0.2	11.4	53	-1	5,682	-149
1-75 Rooms	6,179	43,772	4.8	15.6	60	0	3,067	159
Motels	1,977	16,018	-8.5	2.1	31	-5	1,393	-181
Vacation Rentals	736	7,872	-20.3	-18.3	18	-4	620	-92
29 Sunshine Coast								
Total - All accommodation types	**781**	**4,723**	**33.4**	**16.6**	**18**	**-5**	**371**	**-32**
31 Squamish-Lillooet								
Total - All accommodation types	**8,558**	**139,077**	**1.4**	**3.5**	**98**	**-4**	**7,430**	**95**
Total - Hotels	7,693	118,741	4.3	7.7	47	1	5,707	212
1-75 Rooms	633	8,376	12.3	5.0	20	1	697	17
Vacation Rentals	405	15,233	-33.3	-9.8	27	-4	1,190	-76
Miscellaneous	267	3,732	-3.8	-36.7	16	-2	339	-66
Thompson/Okanagan								
07 Okanagan-Similkameen								
Total - All accommodation types	**4,839**	**42,759**	**7.0**	**11.0**	**110**	**-8**	**3,139**	**-68**
Total - Hotels	2,331	19,863	2.6	10.2	15	0	1,074	0
Motels	1,714	17,431	-3.5	8.5	68	-5	1,637	-87

Table 3: Unadjusted Room Revenue by Regional District

Development Region/ Regional District	Revenue ($000)		Revenue % change from		Properties (#)	Properties # chg from	Rooms (#)	Rooms # chg from
	Sep-06	YTD 06	Sep-05	YTD 05	Sep-06	Sep-05	Sep-06	Sep-05
33 Thompson-Nicola								
Total - All accommodation types	**7,499**	**60,005**	**9.7**	**8.4**	**164**	**-9**	**5,597**	**-116**
Total - Hotels	3,411	26,997	12.2	8.0	35	0	2,190	-42
76+ Rooms	2,681	21,634	16.0	9.4	12	0	1,388	0
1-75 Rooms	730	5,363	0.2	2.8	23	0	802	-42
Motels	2,849	20,106	10.0	15.7	78	-3	2,321	-56
35 Central Okanagan								
Total - All accommodation types	**8,584**	**66,768**	**14.6**	**6.3**	**63**	**-2**	**3,472**	**87**
Total - Hotels	6,246	43,585	18.6	5.5	18	-1	1,706	-4
Motels	1,452	11,646	-3.2	-0.5	23	-2	961	-106
37 North Okanagan								
Total - All accommodation types	**2,102**	**19,060**	**23.0**	**6.6**	**42**	**-3**	**1,673**	**237**
Motels	789	6,051	8.1	3.5	18	0	586	8
39 Columbia-Shuswap								
Total - All accommodation types	**4,988**	**40,689**	**10.5**	**12.2**	**108**	**-4**	**3,404**	**24**
Total - Hotels	2,163	16,035	7.5	6.3	20	0	1,313	63
Motels	2,170	15,727	23.4	23.2	45	-4	1,528	12
Kootenay								
01 East Kootenay								
Total - All accommodation types	**5,055**	**45,732**	**1.2**	**4.1**	**112**	**-6**	**4,239**	**-314**
Total - Hotels	1,795	15,012	14.2	4.1	27	2	1,544	198
Motels	1,348	8,977	-4.6	-8.1	45	-5	1,051	-161
Vacation Rentals	649	10,869	-15.8	18.8	17	1	938	-14
03 Central Kootenay								
Total - All accommodation types	**2,654**	**18,489**	**2.5**	**11.0**	**85**	**-3**	**1,610**	**-42**
Total - Hotels	1,286	9,701	-6.9	8.4	16	-3	693	-85
Motels	767	4,562	4.9	7.5	32	-2	546	-14
05 Kootenay Boundary								
Total - All accommodation types	**781**	**6,246**	**17.8**	**15.0**	**37**	**-4**	**718**	**-44**
Motels	438	3,139	-0.5	8.8	25	0	444	10
Cariboo								
41 Cariboo								
Total - All accommodation types	**2,586**	**16,533**	**13.8**	**7.8**	**108**	**-4**	**2,207**	**61**
Motels	1,149	8,397	9.7	6.8	36	1	1,052	75
53 Fraser-Fort George								
Total - All accommodation types	**3,674**	**28,322**	**5.2**	**8.9**	**60**	**-1**	**2,578**	**-11**
Total - Hotels	2,531	20,018	4.9	8.7	19	-1	1,469	-27
Motels	999	7,324	4.4	9.6	29	0	984	13
North Coast								
47 Skeena-Queen Charlotte								
Total - All accommodation types	**1,491**	**11,175**	**7.5**	**2.3**	**40**	**0**	**1,132**	**-7**
151-250 Rooms	292	1,910	-3.8	-4.6	11	11	328	0
49 Kitimat-Stikine								
Total - All accommodation types	**1,131**	**7,284**	**11.7**	**3.9**	**40**	**1**	**879**	**9**
Motels	383	2,502	4.0	-0.3	19	2	421	20
Nechako								
51 Bulkley-Nechako + 57 Stikine								
Total - All accommodation types	**1,272**	**8,023**	**2.2**	**-0.2**	**57**	**-3**	**1,156**	**-87**
Motels	673	4,675	1.7	7.9	23	-2	621	-55
Northeast								
55 Peace River + 59 Northern Rockies								
Total - All accommodation types	**6,701**	**56,290**	**32.1**	**18.0**	**70**	**3**	**3,277**	**112**
Total - Hotels	3,027	25,733	26.3	15.5	25	3	1,677	197
Motels	2,300	19,448	25.9	70.3	34	0	1,053	16

"-" Data for regions with fewer than 10 properties reporting can not be released.

Table 4: Unadjusted Room Revenue by Urban Centre

Development Region/ Urban Centre	Revenue				Properties		Rooms	
	($000)		% change from		(#)	# chg from	(#)	# chg from
	Sep-06	YTD 06	Sep-05	YTD 05	Sep-06	Sep-05	Sep-06	Sep-05
Vancouver Island/Coast	**38,141**	**270,733**	**5.2**	**3.9**	**514**	**-17**	**16,885**	**71**
Victoria (C)	17,269	120,333	3.9	2.6	92	-1	6,030	160
Other CRD	3,146	22,547	15.6	1.8	78	-11	2,166	-185
Nanaimo (C)	2,408	18,241	8.1	3.6	26	3	1,276	51
Port Alberni (C)	511	3,811	0.3	11.1	16	1	416	11
Courtenay (C)	911	8,301	1.4	18.5	11	-2	458	-52
Rest of Development Region	13,895	97,501	4.5	4.8	302	-9	6,539	86
Mainland/Southwest	**92,840**	**783,123**	**1.3**	**8.5**	**425**	**-24**	**36,384**	**-565**
Downtown Vancouver (C)	50,796	379,563	-1.1	8.7	81	-6	13,087	-125
Other Vancouver (C)	4,593	35,906	-6.2	5.0	35	-2	2,774	-94
Richmond (C)	11,907	94,677	2.8	10.5	24	-4	3,982	-585
Burnaby (C)	2,646	22,447	1.2	8.7	10	-2	1,321	45
Other GVRD	8,459	71,890	12.4	17.4	89	3	4,994	329
Whistler (DM)	7,661	132,602	-0.8	3.4	72	-3	6,740	137
Rest of Development Region	6,778	46,038	14.4	8.3	114	-10	3,486	-272
Thompson/Okanagan	**28,012**	**229,282**	**11.7**	**8.8**	**487**	**-26**	**17,285**	**164**
Penticton (C)	2,482	23,274	1.7	7.4	40	-6	1,603	-91
Kamloops (C)	5,154	43,847	8.7	7.1	71	0	3,731	31
Kelowna (C)	7,548	59,606	13.2	5.5	47	-2	2,769	-121
Vernon (C)	1,977	17,646	24.9	6.3	28	0	1,499	248
Revelstoke (C)	1,597	13,536	10.8	6.6	29	-4	1,219	-57
Rest of Development Region	9,254	71,373	12.8	14.3	272	-14	6,464	154
Kootenay	**8,490**	**70,467**	**3.0**	**6.7**	**234**	**-13**	**6,567**	**-400**
Cranbrook (C)	1,132	7,355	22.3	7.3	17	-1	793	-35
Nelson (C)	786	6,070	-8.7	9.8	13	1	487	62
Rest of Development Region	6,572	57,042	1.7	6.3	217	-12	5,774	-365
Cariboo	**6,260**	**44,855**	**8.6**	**8.4**	**168**	**-5**	**4,785**	**50**
Quesnel (C)	414	3,137	9.9	4.2	13	0	467	0
Williams Lake (C)	625	4,562	12.3	7.3	12	1	576	57
Prince George (C)	2,570	20,834	3.1	9.1	31	-1	1,799	-11
Rest of Development Region	2,651	16,323	13.4	8.8	112	-5	1,943	4
North Coast	**2,623**	**18,459**	**9.3**	**2.9**	**80**	**1**	**2,011**	**2**
Prince Rupert (C)	979	5,850	-6.5	-3.7	17	0	780	0
Terrace (C)	536	4,151	2.6	4.5	12	-1	415	-11
Rest of Development Region	1,108	8,458	33.4	7.3	51	2	816	13
Nechako	**1,272**	**8,023**	**2.2**	**-0.2**	**57**	**-3**	**1,156**	**-87**
Smithers (T)	637	3,798	-2.5	-7.6	17	-2	449	-13
Rest of Development Region	635	4,225	7.5	7.6	40	-1	707	245
Northeast	**6,701**	**56,290**	**32.1**	**18.0**	**70**	**3**	**3,277**	**112**
Dawson Creek (C)	1,019	9,525	25.0	44.4	15	2	556	85
Fort St. John (C)	2,486	21,509	23.5	3.9	17	0	1,103	-11
Rest of Development Region	3,196	25,256	42.5	23.8	38	1	1,618	38

"-" Data for regions with fewer than 10 properties reporting can not be released.

Table 5: Historical Unadjusted Room Revenue by Development Region ($000)

Period	Vancouver Island/Coast	Mainland Southwest	Thompson Okanagan	Kootenay	Cariboo	North Coast	Nechako	Northeast	Total
Annual data									
2001	258,235	854,936	190,350	64,108	42,553	19,342	8,807	35,653	1,473,983
2002	268,454	850,333	205,411	71,712	44,514	19,016	8,843	37,904	1,506,188
2003	272,990	810,455	213,447	72,167	43,064	19,364	8,929	46,266	1,486,681
2004	295,245	863,420	229,551	76,957	46,198	20,104	8,811	51,889	1,592,176
2005	310,117	904,553	250,184	78,922	52,134	20,779	10,152	63,252	1,690,093
Annual growth rates									
2001	5.3	1.0	3.5	0.5	-2.3	-6.2	4.3	20.4	2.2
2002	4.0	-0.5	7.9	11.9	4.6	-1.7	0.4	6.3	2.2
2003	1.7	-4.7	3.9	0.6	-3.3	1.8	1.0	22.1	-1.3
2004	8.2	6.5	7.5	6.6	7.3	3.8	-1.3	12.2	7.1
2005	5.0	4.8	9.0	2.6	12.8	3.4	15.2	21.9	6.1
Monthly data									
Sep-05	36,267	91,619	25,071	8,246	5,764	2,400	1,244	5,072	175,684
Oct-05	19,994	60,828	14,724	4,658	4,392	1,150	939	6,142	112,825
Nov-05	14,965	54,489	10,154	3,022	3,337	1,005	654	4,838	92,464
Dec-05	14,712	67,478	14,476	5,215	3,043	693	523	4,575	110,715
Jan-06	11,930	64,707	14,577	6,505	2,859	694	519	5,450	107,243
Feb-06	15,500	69,761	16,869	7,507	3,048	1,080	596	6,296	120,657
Mar-06	19,822	79,478	18,827	7,596	4,013	1,154	686	7,857	139,433
Apr-06	21,809	65,299	15,172	5,029	4,214	1,035	544	5,175	118,279
May-06	29,007	82,732	21,590	5,733	5,047	1,766	805	4,613	151,293
Jun-06	35,072	101,555	26,292	6,667	5,626	3,096	1,103	6,198	185,610
Jul-06	46,647	111,202	41,347	10,908	6,902	3,601	1,218	7,052	228,877
Aug-06	52,805	115,547	46,595	12,031	6,886	3,409	1,281	6,947	245,502
Sep-06	38,141	92,840	28,012	8,490	6,260	2,623	1,272	6,701	184,338
Year-over-year percent changes									
Sep-05	3.1	11.9	6.2	8.5	10.1	2.9	6.2	24.5	9.1
Oct-05	-4.7	10.6	5.4	9.8	9.9	-7.9	6.0	19.7	7.0
Nov-05	11.6	26.1	19.7	4.8	16.8	5.1	14.7	15.7	20.8
Dec-05	11.2	4.7	14.3	5.3	8.6	1.4	11.4	15.2	7.3
Jan-06	6.1	5.7	10.7	14.1	16.8	-4.6	6.7	-7.9	6.3
Feb-06	7.1	2.0	2.2	2.2	7.7	5.4	-10.6	-31.8	0.1
Mar-06	0.6	9.6	-2.7	4.4	13.4	1.1	-18.4	6.1	5.8
Apr-06	2.5	8.5	12.8	4.0	0.0	2.4	-15.2	49.7	8.4
May-06	4.9	12.8	9.3	8.2	9.4	-6.7	-2.5	43.9	10.7
Jun-06	5.7	17.5	10.4	10.4	7.3	6.1	9.8	49.3	14.0
Jul-06	2.3	11.6	4.8	4.5	7.6	3.9	11.4	49.8	8.6
Aug-06	3.4	6.7	15.8	10.9	9.4	1.9	3.8	53.0	8.7
Sep-06	5.2	1.3	11.7	3.0	8.6	9.3	2.2	32.1	4.9

September year-over-year percent change

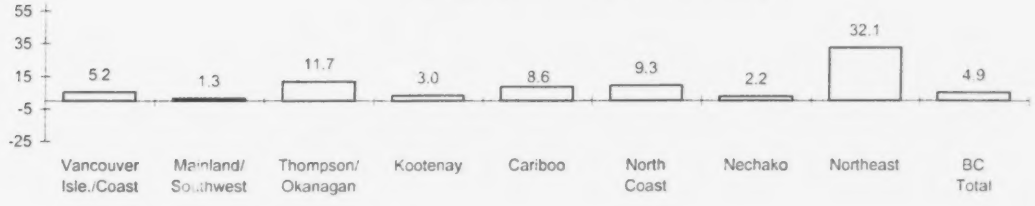


Table 6: Traveller Entries to Canada via BC, Seasonally Adjusted (000s)

Period	International							
	Total	USA			Overseas			
		Total*	Same-day	Overnight	Total	Asia	Europe	Oceania**
Annual data								
2001	8,312.5	6,894.5	3,257.7	3,636.8	1,418.0	731.8	466.3	131.9
2002	7,970.8	6,595.9	2,808.1	3,787.8	1,374.9	764.0	411.8	118.0
2003	7,335.3	6,137.4	2,580.7	3,556.8	1,197.8	577.6	410.1	124.8
2004	7,447.7	6,039.1	2,477.6	3,561.5	1,408.7	715.8	458.1	144.3
2005	7,224.8	5,751.0	2,314.5	3,436.5	1,473.8	723.5	493.7	157.1
Annual percent changes								
2001	-2.0	-1.6	-4.4	1.1	-3.9	-3.6	-6.4	-1.4
2002	-4.1	-4.3	-13.8	4.2	-3.0	4.4	-11.7	-10.5
2003	-8.0	-7.0	-8.1	-6.1	-12.9	-24.4	-0.4	5.8
2004	1.5	-1.6	-4.0	0.1	17.6	23.9	11.7	15.6
2005	-3.0	-4.8	-6.6	-3.5	4.6	1.1	7.8	8.9
Monthly data								
Oct-05	586.0	464.7	190.7	274	121.3	60.2	40.4	12.8
Nov-05	572.3	451.0	178.8	272	121.3	60.1	40.0	12.5
Dec-05	585.9	462.5	183.0	280	123.5	61.9	40.3	12.7
Jan-06	571.6	457.4	184.5	273	114.3	58.6	37.0	10.6
Feb-06	557.7	437.1	171.2	266	120.6	60.0	39.2	12.3
Mar-06	577.6	454.9	178.0	277	122.6	59.7	40.7	13.2
Apr-06	575.4	455.2	168.4	287	120.3	57.9	41.0	13.4
May-06	577.1	455.4	166.1	289	121.6	57.6	42.1	13.5
Jun-06	584.7	461.2	170.1	291	123.4	59.1	41.4	13.7
Jul-06	580.0	458.1	178.4	280	121.9	59.7	41.6	12.9
Aug-06	581.7	457.9	178.5	279	123.8	60.0	41.9	13.5
Sep-06	577.3	456.1	175.5	281	121.2	59.6	40.6	13.2
Oct-06	568.6	448.8	168.6	280	119.9	59.1	39.4	12.6
Month-over-month growth rates								
Oct-05	-3.2	-3.6	-3.4	-3.8	-1.4	0.1	-3.1	-4.4
Nov-05	-2.3	-3.0	-6.2	-0.7	0.0	-0.2	-0.9	-2.2
Dec-05	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.7	1.8	3.0	0.6	1.5
Jan-06	-2.4	-1.1	0.9	-2.4	-7.4	-5.4	-8.0	-16.3
Feb-06	-2.4	-4.4	-7.2	-2.5	5.5	2.4	5.8	16.1
Mar-06	3.6	4.1	4.0	4.1	1.7	-0.4	3.8	7.6
Apr-06	-0.4	0.1	-5.4	3.5	-1.9	-3.1	0.7	1.3
May-06	0.3	0.1	-1.4	0.9	1.1	-0.6	2.8	1.0
Jun-06	1.3	1.3	2.4	0.6	1.5	2.7	-1.7	1.1
Jul-06	-0.8	-0.7	4.9	-3.9	-1.2	1.1	0.5	-6.0
Aug-06	0.3	0.0	0.1	-0.1	1.5	0.5	0.8	5.2
Sep-06	-0.8	-0.4	-1.7	0.4	-2.1	-0.7	-3.2	-2.3
Oct-06	-1.5	-1.6	-3.9	-0.2	-1.1	-0.9	-3.0	-4.9

* Seasonally adjusted visitor entries are calculated by Statistics Canada, and are adjusted are adjusted to sum to national totals. Therefore, same-day plus overnight entries via BC will not necessarily equal the total.

** Australia, New Zealand, and other South Pacific nations.

SOURCE: BC STATS, Statistics Canada.

Table 7: Transportation Indicators, Seasonally Adjusted

Period	Air Passenger Traffic (000s)					Other Transportation (000s)		
	Vancouver				Victoria	BC Ferries		Coquihalla Hwy
	Total	Domestic	Trans-border	Other Int'l.	Total	Vehicles	Passengers	Passenger Vehicles
Annual data								
2001	15,477	7,868	4,001	3,608	1,158	8,104	21,309	2,460,853
2002	14,877	7,422	3,855	3,600	1,102	8,272	21,540	2,530,393
2003	14,321	7,267	3,814	3,240	1,183	8,263	21,348	2,480,311
2004	15,726	7,986	3,964	3,775	1,250	8,532	21,955	2,585,901
2005	16,419	8,348	4,106	3,965	1,318	8,539	21,791	2,635,251
Annual growth rates								
2001	-3.5	-5.3	-1.8	-1.2	1.7	2.8	0.1	2.5
2002	-3.9	-5.7	-3.6	-0.2	-4.8	2.1	1.1	2.8
2003	-3.7	-2.1	-1.1	-10.0	7.3	-0.1	-0.9	-2.0
2004	9.8	9.9	3.9	16.5	5.7	3.3	2.8	4.3
2005	4.4	4.5	3.6	5.0	5.5	0.1	-0.7	1.9
Monthly data								
Oct-05	1,373	693	350	331	109	686	1,744	211
Nov-05	1,399	725	353	322	113	711	1,823	213
Dec-05	1,351	678	352	321	111	737	1,867	219
Jan-06	1,371	708	339	323	114	738	1,879	231
Feb-06	1,380	711	348	321	112	704	1,785	203
Mar-06	1,407	725	349	334	113	707	1,797	209
Apr-06	1,412	722	356	335	112	712	1,804	217
May-06	1,408	734	348	326	119	706	1,805	216
Jun-06	1,403	723	345	335	118	708	1,801	216
Jul-06	1,419	737	347	336	116	712	1,814	216
Aug-06	1,405	729	346	331	119	714	1,816	225
Sep-06	1,405	724	356	325	119	717	1,818	227
Oct-06	1,413	714	368	332	119	723	1,831	233
Month-over-month growth rates								
Oct-05	0.1	-0.8	3.1	-1.2	-2.5	-2.9	-4.2	-3.2
Nov-05	1.9	4.6	0.8	-2.6	4.0	3.5	4.6	0.7
Dec-05	-3.5	-6.4	-0.1	-0.4	-1.4	3.8	2.4	3.0
Jan-06	1.4	4.5	-3.7	0.7	2.3	0.0	0.7	5.5
Feb-06	0.7	0.4	2.5	-0.6	-1.7	-4.6	-5.0	-12.2
Mar-06	2.0	2.0	0.3	4.0	1.0	0.5	0.6	3.2
Apr-06	0.3	-0.4	2.0	0.2	-0.6	0.6	0.4	3.6
May-06	-0.3	1.7	-2.2	-2.5	6.3	-0.7	0.1	-0.5
Jun-06	-0.4	-1.6	-0.8	2.8	-0.8	0.3	-0.2	0.3
Jul-06	1.1	1.9	0.5	0.1	-2.2	0.6	0.7	-0.1
Aug-06	-1.0	-1.0	-0.3	-1.5	2.9	0.3	0.1	4.3
Sep-06	0.0	-0.7	3.0	-1.8	-0.6	0.4	0.1	0.7
Oct-06	0.6	-1.4	3.3	2.2	0.1	0.8	0.7	2.8

Table 8: Tourism Sector Indicators, Seasonally adjusted

Period	Employment in key industries in tourism sector ('000)					Hotel Industry[2]		Consumer Price Index[1]	
	Total tourism related	Air transport[4]	Accom-modation	Food & beverage services	Arts, entertainment & recreation	Occupancy Rate (%)[3]	Room Rate ($)	Traveller accom-modation	Restaurant food[4]
Annual data									
2001	190.5	13.5	29.5	117.8	29.8	59.3	116.1	133.4	121.3
2002	190.7	12.2	29.2	118.1	31.3	58.9	117.0	124.2	125.4
2003	192.8	12.7	29.0	117.7	33.4	58.3	113.7	111.8	127.6
2004	193.2	13.0	27.6	117.8	34.8	61.3	115.7	102.5	129.9
2005	196.4	13.3	28.6	118.1	36.4	64.2	116.4	99.2	133.8
Annual Growth Rates									
2001	1.1	-8.7	4.6	0.9	3.6	-0.7	1.8	-4.3	3.2
2002	0.1	-9.7	-1.0	0.3	5.0	-0.4	0.7	-6.9	3.3
2003	1.1	4.4	-0.7	-0.3	6.8	-0.6	-2.8	-9.9	1.8
2004	0.2	2.2	-4.7	0.0	4.3	3.0	1.7	-8.4	1.8
2005	1.7	2.0	3.8	0.3	4.6	2.9	0.6	-3.2	3.0
Monthly data									
Oct-05	197.3	13.4	28.7	118.1	37.2	63.1	118.30	97.5	134.7
Nov-05	198.8	13.5	28.9	119.1	37.4	69.8	125.70	97.2	134.9
Dec-05	198.1	13.4	29.6	118.5	36.6	66.1	114.40	97.9	135.0
Jan-06	200.5	13.5	29.9	119.0	38.1	66.1	118.10	97.2	134.8
Feb-06	201.4	13.5	30.1	120.1	37.7	64.8	118.10	95.9	135.8
Mar-06	202.4	13.5	30.5	121.0	37.3	64.9	119.50	96.1	136.0
Apr-06	202.5	13.5	30.6	121.1	37.3	65.5	121.10	95.4	136.9
May-06	202.5	13.6	30.9	121.3	36.7	66.8	125.70	95.9	137.4
Jun-06	203.1	13.9	31.1	120.6	37.5	66.8	125.60	95.9	137.1
Jul-06	204.1	13.7	31.4	120.9	38.1	65.6	124.80	95.4	136.4
Aug-06	205.5	14.1	31.9	121.5	38.0	65.0	124.20	95.6	136.3
Sep-06	207.0	13.6	32.3	123.1	38.0	65.4	123.40	95.4	136.3
Oct-06	209.4	13.7	32.8	125.0	37.9	67.1	125.10	96.3	136.9
Month-over-month growth rates									
Oct-05	-0.1	-0.8	0.0	-0.6	1.6	-2.4	-0.8	-1.2	0.0
Nov-05	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.5	6.7	6.3	-0.3	0.1
Dec-05	-0.3	-0.4	2.4	-0.4	-2.1	-3.7	-9.0	0.7	0.1
Jan-06	1.2	0.6	1.1	0.4	4.1	0.0	3.2	-0.7	-0.1
Feb-06	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.9	-0.9	-1.3	0.0	-1.3	0.7
Mar-06	0.5	0.0	1.4	0.8	-1.1	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.1
Apr-06	0.0	-0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.3	-0.7	0.7
May-06	0.0	0.7	1.1	0.2	-1.7	1.3	3.8	0.5	0.4
Jun-06	0.3	2.5	0.5	-0.6	2.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.2
Jul-06	0.5	-1.6	1.2	0.2	1.7	-1.2	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5
Aug-06	0.7	3.3	1.4	0.6	-0.3	-0.6	-0.5	0.2	-0.1
Sep-06	0.8	-3.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.4	-0.6	-0.2	0.0
Oct-06	1.2	0.6	1.6	1.5	-0.2	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.4

[1]Source: Statistics Canada (Employment data from Survey of Employment Payroll & Hours) and BC Stats.

[2]Source: Pannell Kerr Forster and BC Stats.

[3]Occupancy Rate change expressed as percentage point change.

[4] No identifiable seasonality.

Table 9: BC Restaurant and Tavern Receipts, Seasonally Adjusted

Period	Restaurants and Taverns [1]					
	Receipts ($ million)					
	BC			Canada		
	Total	Drinking places	Food Services	Total	Drinking places	Food Services
Annual data						
2001	5,317.2	533.7	4,783.5	33,743.3	2,602.8	31,140.5
2002	5,403.0	546.2	4,856.8	34,527.9	2,610.2	31,917.7
2003	5,654.4	584.9	5,069.5	35,043.2	2,626.9	32,416.4
2004	5,961.7	624.3	5,337.5	36,682.9	2,708.5	33,974.4
2005	6,131.2	570.0	5,561.2	37,951.7	2,690.0	35,261.7
Annual growth rates						
2001	4.7	5.6	4.6	3.6	4.6	3.5
2002	1.6	2.3	1.5	2.3	0.3	2.5
2003	4.7	7.1	4.4	1.5	0.6	1.6
2004	5.4	6.7	5.3	4.7	3.1	4.8
2005	2.8	-8.7	4.2	3.5	-0.7	3.8
Monthly data						
Oct-05	506	41	465	3,174	214	2,961
Nov-05	507	41	465	3,239	213	3,026
Dec-05	486	40	446	3,182	221	2,961
Jan-06	534	42	492	3,403	225	3,178
Feb-06	536	38	498	3,323	211	3,112
Mar-06	537	34	503	3,322	204	3,118
Apr-06	566	36	530	3,262	214	3,048
May-06	544	36	507	3,269	215	3,054
Jun-06	540	37	503	3,283	212	3,071
Jul-06	543	40	503	3,273	215	3,057
Aug-06	552	39	514	3,303	209	3,094
Sep-06	550	39	511	3,326	209	3,117
Oct-06	542	33	509	3,345	207	3,138
Month-over-month growth rates						
Oct-05	0.1	9.3	-0.7	1.0	6.5	0.6
Nov-05	0.2	1.4	0.1	2.0	-0.3	2.2
Dec-05	-4.2	-3.4	-4.2	-1.7	3.8	-2.1
Jan-06	9.9	5.0	10.4	6.9	1.7	7.3
Feb-06	0.3	-10.7	1.2	-2.3	-6.2	-2.1
Mar-06	0.3	-8.5	1.0	0.0	-3.4	0.2
Apr-06	5.3	5.2	5.3	-1.8	5.0	-2.3
May-06	-4.0	0.2	-4.3	0.2	0.5	0.2
Jun-06	-0.7	1.1	-0.8	0.4	-1.5	0.6
Jul-06	0.6	9.7	0.0	-0.3	1.7	-0.5
Aug-06	1.7	-3.5	2.1	0.9	-2.9	1.2
Sep-06	-0.4	1.6	-0.6	0.7	-0.2	0.8
Oct-06	-1.5	-15.8	-0.4	0.6	-1.0	0.7

[1]Source: Statistics Canada & BC Stats.

Explanatory Notes

Data Sources

All room revenue data reported is compiled by BC STATS using the hotel tax database maintained and administered by the Consumer Taxation Branch of the Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations.

Traveller Entry data is from Statistics Canada. All other data sources are accredited within the report.

Accommodation Categories

Each property has been assigned to one of eight accommodation categories. In addition to motels and four sizes of hotels, there are three special accommodation categories:

Fishing Lodges – All inland and coastal fishing camps located on or near lakes, rivers and oceans. Includes lodges which offer inland fishing expeditions, marinas with accommodation and lodges offering the services of fishing guides.

Vacation Rentals – Includes beach houses, cabins, and selected trailer parks. May also include certain inns and apartment complexes.

Miscellaneous – Includes guest ranches; outfitting, adventure hunting and other types of outdoor adventure; lodges that cater to skiiers, hikers, etc. (with the exception of those lodges that mainly service cabins); bed and breakfasts; and houseboats. Also includes universities, mining firms, farms and other establishments renting rooms whose primary activity is not accommodation.

Seasonally Adjusted Data

Accommodation revenue exhibits large, regular seasonal fluctuations, characterised by peaks in the summer months and troughs in the winter months.

The *Tourism Sector Monitor* report uses Statistics Canada's X11/ARIMA/88 technique to remove the effects of seasonality from the revenue time series. The resulting seasonally adjusted series provides a useful tool for the analysis of underlying trends in accommodation revenue.

Unless otherwise indicated, revenue data in the *Tourism Sector Monitor* report is adjusted for seasonal fluctuations.

Limitations

The data reported here is derived from the hotel tax database. Tax is not payable for several kinds of accommodation, including:

1. properties with three or fewer rooms (such as small bed and breakfast operations);
2. room rentals exceeding one month in duration;
3. lodging where the daily rate is below $20;
4. lodging supplied to passengers of a ship or train while the ship or train is in transit or is making a scheduled stopover in the Province;
5. lodging supplied by employers to employees; and,
6. lodging supplied to consular employees and their staff.

Readers wishing more information regarding the nature of the hotel tax are referred to the Hotel Room Tax Act and the Hotel Room Tax Regulations.

Room Counts

Data are obtained primarily from Tourism BC's *Accommodation Guide* and supplemented by estimates from the Consumer Taxation Branch's hotel tax file. Vendors and their rooms are not counted in any given month unless revenue has been reported.

Suppression

The protection of confidentiality requires the suppression of categories not containing at least four properties. In most cases, protection is achieved by aggregating confidential cells into larger categories.

Revisions

A standard revision cycle accommodates corrections to the source data, to the allocation of consolidated reporters, and to the coding of properties by accommodation type. Revisions are implicit in the seasonally adjusted data and in the month-over-month, year-over-year and year-to-date percentage changes of subsequent reports, and are comprehensively reported in the annual tables published in the Annual issue of the *Tourism Sector Monitor* report.

Tourism Sector Monitor is prepared by BC STATS, Ministry of Management Services, using data from the Consumer Taxation Branch of the Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations.

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